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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1916.

For President
WOODROW WILSON
For Vice President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

THE SEIGE OF THE SOMME

GERMAN CORRESPONDENTS for the New York newspapers break the monotony of the news with extended statements of the German view of the siege on the Somme. The assertion is made that the German trenches are held by a line as thin as ten to one. The Germans estimate that the Allies have fired at least 10,000,000 shells during seven weeks of battle, that the Allies have sustained the loss of 300,000 men, and have gained about five and a half miles at two points in a front of twenty miles.

The German viewpoint is given as one of utmost confidence that they can keep their line unbroken, as it stands. Nevertheless they have prepared other works in the rear of their present lines. The new works include bomb proofs 40 feet deep.

The German reliance against assault by infantry is placed less upon numbers of men than upon the management of artillery and machine-gun fire.

Taking the German claims into consideration, with the facts which have come from the press bureaus of the Allies, The Farmer sees no reason to change its opinion expressed when the battle of the Somme began. The cost to the Allies is enormously greater, unless they succeed in piercing the German line, and dividing the Kaiser's front.

This warfare is not of the old fashioned kind. It is siege warfare, a matter of sapping and mining and slow approach. With occasional infantry rushes when strong points are thought to be appropriately weakened. It is when these rushes occur that the attacking force sustains terrible losses, which must always be very much larger than the losses of the defense. A few machine guns, consuming the activity of but a few men, take a awful toll of soldiers at charge.

The German claim of ten to one in the attack is probably not exaggerated. The power of modern arms is chiefly exerted in favor of the strict defensive. The attack loses more, until it succeeds.

What is true of losses of the Allies along the Somme may be regarded as equally true of the German forces before Verdun.

It is from the German and Italian fronts that real victories must be looked for. Austria seems to be approaching exhaustion. The greatest threat to the German arms is the possible collapse of the forces of Franz Joseph.

PREPARATION

IT SEEMS that in Great Britain some 2,500,000 persons are engaged in making munitions of war. The production of shells of the larger sort has increased 70 times over the production in the first year before the war. The manufacture of smaller shells, and other material of slaughter, has increased all the way from 32 to 100 times.

England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, with a population of 40,000,000 could not long, in the absence of war, tell off 2,500,000 workers, and 5,000,000 male fighters for purposes of preparation.

It appears that most of the preparation for war, if it is a large scale war, must be made after the fighting begins. About all it is possible for any state to maintain is a skeleton organization, for fighting, for manufactures and the like.

In this view of it, the industrial census, which the administration has caused to be taken, is one of the most valuable means of preparation. It is necessary for a country to know what it will need to make, when war begins, and where the necessary things can be made.

Such preparation will of course embody some plan of industrial training, that will equip the citizen to carry on some definite and useful work in the world. It must not be forgotten that preparation today is less military than it is industrial.

SEEING REASON

THE RAILROAD managers are to be congratulated upon their ability to see that the eight hour day is right and inevitable. The acceptance of the eight hour day in principle smooths things out.

That the railroad managers should wish to be shown how to operate the eight hour day is natural. It saves their faces, and they seek help which they need much.

Railroad managers have been so greatly devoted to finance, and so little to railroading, that they have made nationalization of the railroads almost a necessity.

If President Wilson saves the country from a great strike, he will have performed a service of incomparable value. A strike at this time would paralyze prosperity. There would be but one remedy. It would be necessary for the government to seize and operate the lines, or the wheels of a vast industry would cease to turn.

HEALTH PROTECTION

THE VALUE of health protection is admirably expressed by The Telegram, which, comparing familiar with unfamiliar mortality, says:

"We are still shedding tears over the women and children who went down in the Lusitania, but ten times as many women and children, yes, a hundred times as many are slain every year by diseases that could have been prevented by a little precaution."

Bridgeport is to be congratulated upon its effort to safeguard the public health. This will not be, as our contemporary sees, a matter of serums and such modern magic. The road to health is the costly and slow road of education, cleanliness, and care. It is to be obtained by temperance in eating and drinking, by the use of wholesome foods, and especially of whole-

some milk and pure water. It means good housing, clean streets, clean garbage cans and few flies.

The chief difficulty with health departments in the past has been their disinclination to work all the year round. They have spasms of endeavor, and then relapse into negligence and laziness. Let us make Bridgeport the healthiest city in the world.

THE VANISHED HUGHES OF 1908

When Mr. Hughes was nominated the Democrats braced themselves for an encounter with a dangerous opponent, and the Republicans rejoiced over the nomination of a strong campaigner. On neither side was there any doubt. His reputation for years had been that of a campaigner to be feared by his foes. It was so much his reputation that it was not argued about, but passed as if it were a fact. In the speech in which Governor Whitman nominated him at the Chicago convention the governor gave it as one of his qualifications. Mr. Whitman did not argue the point any more than he would have argued about the multiplication table; he merely recited it to the minds of the delegates as a historic fact. He referred to the stumping campaign Mr. Hughes had made in the West in 1908 as a thing forgotten and unforgettable. He might have instanced, too, Mr. Hughes' speaking trips in New York state, trips that created for him the reputation he sustained afterwards in the west. Democrats and Republicans alike recall those journeys, for they were not inconsequential affairs like, for instance, Mr. Whitman's own peregrinations about the state; they still stand out, though similar excursions by other governors are forgotten.

The telegram of acceptance he sent to the convention, whatever else may be said of it, did nothing to militate against this solid reputation of his. It conveyed the impression of fighting force and energy, and seemed the promise of an electrifying campaign on both sides; of a candidate who concentrated in his own person all the power of speaking for the disaffected in such trumpet tones that the Administration would have a man's job on the defensive. They went into seclusion for a month and a half, and when he came forth after his cogitations the Hughes of the past was gone. For two weeks now the nation has been watching him in the west, excepting every day to hear him say something that sounded like the old Hughes. "Let us have the pep and punch of the Progressive combined with the logic and righteousness-

ness of the Republican, and we will have a combination that all hell can't beat," said Governor Willis of Ohio to that same convention, pardonably exaggerating the good qualities of the Republicans; and there was no doubt in his mind that in nominating Hughes it had combined that pep and punch with those other qualities which Mr. Willis slightly disguised in mentioning. But the pep and the punch are as lacking as if Fairbanks were the candidate. The sounding-board does not act. Mr. Hughes speaks with passion and fury, but he is the only person who is excited. The lion does not roar, he only barks. He barks first at one knot and then at another; at present he seems to have found that the great issue of 1916, the year of years, the year in which but one thing is in all men's minds, is the question whether the Administration is true to civil service reform. When Senator Harding proposed to make the tariff the issue he was laughed at, and his Presidential boom disappeared; but Harding, after all, only proposed to wage a Harrison-Cleveland campaign, not a Blaine-Cleveland campaign, and was four years more up-to-date than Hughes.

Where is Hughes gone? This is not he, this itinerant fault-finder, picking flaws here and there with as much emphasis as if he were attacking great evils and proposing statesmanlike reforms. The Hughes of 1908 could make an echo; this Hughes can't. What became of the Hughes of 1908 in those six weeks during which, wrapped in seclusion in Bridgeport, he was supposed to be studying up what to say? Was he really studying up what not to say? Is that the trouble? Is that the cause of the disappearance of the Hughes of 1908? For this people could be awakened if a strong man spoke to it about something he believed in, if Theodore Roosevelt, for instance, were the candidate and spoke to it as he did in those stirring speeches of last May. It saw then a man whose tread westward shook the continent; it sees now a man who walks over the issues like a cat, and springs only at small game.—New York Times.

GENERAL NIXON

General Sir John Nixon, upon whose shoulders was placed the blame for the failure of the British expedition to Mesopotamia, was born fifty-nine years ago today, Aug. 16, 1857. He entered the army nearly forty years ago, and was considered one of the ablest officers in the British service when the present war opened. When the Indian Office decided upon a campaign against the Turks in Mesopotamia, Sir John was placed in command of the entire force, and personally led the column operating on the Tigris. Baghdad was the objective of the expedition, and in the first clashes with the Turks Gen. Nixon was the victor, while the column led by Gen. Townshend reached a point within a few miles of Baghdad. Then the tide turned, the British suffered severe reverses, and in January last Sir John was relieved of the command of the expedition "on account of ill health." In April J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, announced in the House of Commons that the responsibility for the advance of the British troops on Baghdad, which resulted in the forced retirement of Townshend's army to Kut-el-Amara, rested with Sir John. Townshend's force long withstood the Turks, but eventually was compelled to surrender to avoid starvation. General Nixon had his first experience of warfare in 1879, when he took part in the Afghan campaign. He won many honors during his long service in India and as a cavalry officer in the South African war. At the outbreak of the present war he was in command of the southern army of India.

THE POOREST PEER

"The poorest peer in the realm"—financially speaking—is the unwelcome distinction attributed to Anthony Mildmay Julian Pene, the thirteenth Earl of Westmoreland, who was born fifty-seven years ago today. These are hard days for British nobles, and doubtless there are not a few members of the House of Lords who are inclined to believe that the poverty of the Earl of Westmoreland is not so bleak as their own. The first Countess of Westmoreland, who was a daughter of the fourth Earl of Roslyn and a famous beauty, died in 1910, after having given the Earl two sons and two daughters. London society confidently expected that the widower Earl would seek to recoup his fortunes by marrying a woman of wealth, and there was great surprise a few months ago when the Earl's engagement was announced to the daughter of the widow of a rural clergyman.

The thirteenth Earl of Westmoreland succeeded to the title and what was left of the family estates just a quarter of a century ago. His father had been recklessly extravagant, and had piled up huge debts which the son undertook to pay. In order to accomplish this the Earl found it necessary to dispose of the family estate, Athorpe Hall, and all its art treasures. The sale realized between two and three millions, but practically every penny of it went to the creditors.

Lord Westmoreland's poverty drove him on several occasions to the length of publicly advertising that he would not be responsible for debts incurred by the first Countess. This naturally aroused much talk and brought about discussion between the pair. On another occasion the Earl was given much undesirable notoriety through a law suit in which it was alleged that his name had been sold to support a stock promotion scheme.

His oldest son and heir, Lord Burghersh, twenty-three years old, is a lieutenant in the British navy, and his younger son is also serving his country on the sea. The Earl saw much active service in the South African war as major of the 3rd battalion of the Northamptonshire regiment. The earldom of Westmoreland dates from 1624, and several of the Earls have won fame in various lines. Most

distinguished of the line was the grandfather of the present Earl, who was famous as a soldier, diplomat and composer.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The first governor of New Brunswick was Thomas Carleton, who was appointed to that post 132 years ago today, August 16, 1784, the day when this province was separated from Nova Scotia. Governor Carleton was a famous British soldier and a brother of Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, commander-in-chief of the British forces in New Brunswick settled on the shores of the St. John River about a century and a half ago. When the thirteen colonies rebelled many loyal subjects of the king fled to New Brunswick, then Sunbury county, Nova Scotia. Royalists thought they were, the new settlers seemed to have inherited some of the rebellious spirit of their former neighbors, and they immediately began to complain of their treatment by the Nova Scotian authorities. After much agitation the English authorities decided to placate the "kickers" by giving them a government of their own, and the province of New Brunswick was accordingly formed.

UNASSISTED TRIPLE PLAYS

Prior to the beginning of the present century an unassisted triple play was unheard of, and many fans insisted it was impossible. Paul Hines, of the Providence National League club, had been credited with such a feat in 1878, but the records showed that Hines had made only a double play unassisted, and that he had had help in completing the triple play. The first really authentic unassisted triple play was pulled off fourteen years ago this week, August 18, 1902, by Harry Ottagan of the Rochester Eastern League team, in a game against Jersey City. In 1904 Larry Schlatky, of Portland, Ore., made such a play against Seattle. The next year Slim Murch, of the Manchester New England League team, did it at New Bedford. Cleveland was the first big league city to see such a feat. Neal Ball turning the trick against the Red Sox in 1909. In 1911 Walter Carlisle of the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast League pulled off a triple play unassisted against the Angels. Third Baseman Alken, of the Waco Texas League, and Shortstop Foreman, of the Kanekee Illinois-Missouri League team, got into the Hall of Fame in 1912.

Three men were killed and several others were injured at Vance near Washington, Pa., when a double-headed freight train of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad crashed head-on.

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VERMONT'S OWN HOLIDAY

Today is Vermont's own special holiday, set apart by legal enactment for the commemoration of the victory achieved by the "Green Mountain Boys" in the battle of Bennington, fought on August 16, 1777. Interest in the celebration naturally centers at Bennington, the thriving Vermont industrial city in southwestern Vermont which was the scene of the revolutionary conflict.

The battle which the Green Mountain State has seen fit to commemorate as a legal holiday was a small affair, compared with the conflicts of the present war, and would probably be dismissed as a mere skirmish by a war correspondent of 1916. In one respect a similarity is to be noted, however, for at Bennington in 1777, as in France today, men of English blood were opposed to Teutons. There the comparison abruptly ceases, for the Germans fought under the banner of England, while the Englishmen were Yankees of the revolted colonies.

The memorable victory gained by General John Stark and his Green Mountain Boys was against an army of about a thousand German mercenaries led by Col. Baume and Col. Breyman. Burgoyne sent this detachment of his army to Vermont in an attempt to capture the military stores kept at Bennington for the use of the northern department of the Continental army.

It was characteristic of the disorganized but none the less efficient control of the Continental forces that General Stark gained the victory at Bennington by disobedience of the orders of his superior. Stark was a man of independent character, who had his own ideas as to how he should conduct his share of the war, and acted accordingly. In his young manhood he had been taken a prisoner by Indians, and was adopted into the tribe. He fought in the French and Indian war, at Bunker Hill, and at Trenton and Princeton. Early in 1777, displeased because he had been overlooked when the promotions were passed around, he resigned his commission in Washington's army, and returned to New Hampshire to fight "on his own." He raised a militia army to oppose the British advance from Canada. It was then, acting upon his own judgment, that he refused to obey the orders of General Lincoln to march to the west of the Hudson. Soon after this he gained the battle of Bennington, completely routing the German troops sent against that town.

Nowadays an officer guilty of such insubordination would find himself speedily halled before a court martial and discharged from the service, but in those days the powers found it easy to forgive a man for disregarding orders if by so doing he accomplished results. Instead of censuring Stark for his disobedience, Congress thanked him for his victory.

The Dominion Republic, which is one of the little back wards of Uncle Sam which he has found so difficult to keep in order, will celebrate one of its frequent holidays today. This particular event is Copitillo Day, commemorating the beginning of the last successful rising against Spanish authority. Initiated at Copitillo on August 16, 1863. Since then the country occupying the eastern and larger part of the island of Hayti has been a republic, after a manner of speaking.

Workers in the general ware potteries of the East Liverpool district gave notice that unless they were allowed free clay they would strike.

Patrick Farrell of Providence, R. I., was run over and instantly killed on a trestle on the Providence-Willimantic branch of the New Haven Railroad.

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28 x 3	Plain	\$ 8.00
30 x 3	Plain	\$ 8.55
30 x 3 1/2	Plain	\$11.10
32 x 3 1/2	Plain	\$12.75
33 x 4	Plain	\$18.20
34 x 4	Plain	\$18.60
35 x 4 1/2	Plain	\$25.85
36 x 4 1/2	Plain	\$26.25
37 x 5	Plain	\$30.60

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Business Hours from 8:30 to 6 p.m. daily
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Here are bargains in Suits and Wash Skirts



A special group of 50 tailored suits in Serge, Novelty Fabrics and Silks, which though late spring models are most suitable for early fall wear.

Materials are exquisite and suits in this group were formerly presented at prices ranging from \$30.00 to \$5.00,

now \$15.00 to clear

No exchanges No approvals

A group of 50 Ramie Linen Suits is another most attractive offering as summer has yet a little while and these suits can be had now at such a discount. The group comprises a good assortment of sizes in colors, white, natural linen, blue, gold, rose and wistaria. Regular \$20.00 suits.

Now \$7.95 for clearance

25 Palm Beach Suits Regular \$12.50
\$5.95

Wash Skirts

A choice assortment of Wash Skirts made of novelty fabrics in stripes and plain colors. Regular \$5.95

for \$3.95

All styles of Wash Skirts up to and including \$2.00 skirts

for \$1.00

All Wash Dresses, including white and fancy dimities and sports suits. Former prices up to \$10.00. \$3.95

Children's Coats for early fall wear, sizes 6 to 14 years, include heavy silks that sold for \$16.50. A wide range of styles. Now \$5.00

The Fur Sale continues to be a popular event and again we urge you to make an early selection, while the choice furs remain.

Second floor.

A showing of pumps



Dull Calf, Patent Leather and White Kid Pumps for women. Can be fashionably worn with spats in the early fall season. \$4.00 to \$8.00

A large stock of Sports Shoes and Sneakers for women together with an ample stock of Play Shoes and Sandals for little folk, all at popular prices.

Women's Bathing Shoes, were \$1.50, now \$1.19 Others at 39 cts, 50 cts, and \$1.00.

Shoe Dept., second floor.

September Fashions

Standard Fashion Book Patterns and Fashion Sheets for September are here, showing all the early fall styles. Secure your Standard Fashion Book now together with a coupon good for any Standard pattern. 25 cts

Pattern Section, main floor.

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